CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VII.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, June 26, 1823. (Number 4.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of one dollar a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board &c. must insure it a liberal patronage. The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

The Classical Department, conducted by Mrs. Hinton, with assistant teachers,
Reading - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with Plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - } 6

Music taught by Madam Voilla, in the best Italian style, per annum $60; per quarter, 20
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Lansney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.
Reading, - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes. } $6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A fee of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water &c.
Instruction in the above branches and Vocal Music, $55 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:1y.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates selling for *Cash only*, they are offered unusually low prices:

Superfine black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassarts, assorted colours,
Scarlet, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bombazines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Do. do. Marseilles,
Super 4-4 Circassic Ginghams,
Do. Cambric Prints, a variety,
Do. 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted,
Do. 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Do. Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins,
Do. do. do.
Black Satin Slochews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Do. Muffs, and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Imp. and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Irish Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant sets of Ribands,
Gentlemen's nap hat and Leghorn Hats,
Do. Beaver and Silk Gloves,
Do. Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks,
4-4, 5-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low by wholesale or retail. Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArn.

May 22, 1823. 52:tf.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same as he is authorized to close the books.

WILLIAMS.

2:4w.

HATS.

HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS just received 50 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are d'abs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

Old Cogniac Brandy,—Jamaica Rum—Holland Gin—Wines, &c &c

Enquire at his old stand, on Green-street.

ANSON BAILEY.

Also on hand.

20 Barrels best Double ALE.

Enquire as above.

A. B.

June 12. 50w.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

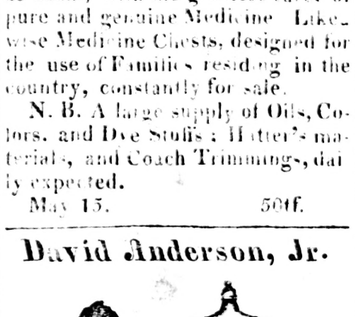
HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL,

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment

Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51.tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE Extensive, new, three-story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 10th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new House will take place.

Good stalling, Provender &c for horses

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45tf

EQUITY SALES

Of Mortgaged Premises.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Cumberland, made Spring Term, 1823, in a certain cause, in said court pending, wherein James R. King and another are complainants, and Abner F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose to sale and sell by Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th July next, certain Lots on Hay street, Fayetteville, on the south side thereof near the Town House, the Tenements thereon now occupied as shops or stores by Messrs. G. W. M'Donald, Joseph Arey, Charles Clark and Nevin M'Leran.

The Lot will be divided into two or more pieces or parcels, plan whereof will shortly be lodged at the store of Mr. Nevin M'Leran for the inspection of intending purchasers. Titles will be made to the purchasers by the Clerk and Master and by Abner F. Bowell, and possession will be given on the terms of sale being previously complied with.

Terms of Sale, Six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Clerk and Master, and his successors in office.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland County, 5th May, 1823.
49-6w.

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Ranaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

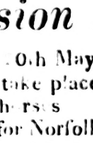
Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 28, 1823. 48:tf.

For Sale,



THE tenement on the south side of Person street, formerly occupied by Messrs *Broadfoot & Cameron*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12. 2:tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward

OR TEN FOR EACH SLAVE,

FIVE in number, one black fellow, round shouldered, named Caesar, his wife Tener, and her child named Penny Jane, a boy named Sandy, and a tall fellow named Simon, all went off from Fayetteville, with a copy of their master's will who were emancipated by their master William Russell, Sen. contrary to the law of the State of North Carolina. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said slaves in Fayetteville, or secure them in any jail so that I get them

Alex. Campbell, Ex'r.

May 26, 1823 52:5w.

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

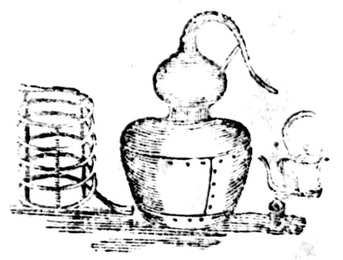
A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15 50:tf

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS

Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823. 43-4m.

AUCTION AND Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers, for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

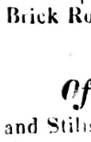
10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do. Cogniac Brandy,
20 Bols. Sugar,
18 do. New England Rum,
20 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards.
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;

Together with an assortment of *Dry Goods and Cutlery.*

E. W. Willkings.

May 1.—48:tf.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12. 2:tf.

Will be Sold,

AT auction, on Thursday, the 10th July next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, a valuable Horse, Sulky and Harness, and a few kegs of Powder, the property of Wm. Warden, dec'd. Terms of sale, six months credit, purchasers giving notes, with approved security

JOHN McLERAN, *Admr.*

June 19. 3:3t.

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of

O. P. STALK.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk.

16 m. April 1823 47.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

BUFFALO *Mineral Spring.*

THIS celebrated Spring is situated in the county of Mecklenburg, Va. in a high healthy country, about 70 miles N. W. of the City of Raleigh, North Carolina. This water, although not generally known at a distance, is equal to any in the state for its efficacy, in Bilious and Intermittent diseases, and has never failed to restore to perfect health all who have given it a fair trial; it is also peculiarly good in all cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach and lungs.—The analysis of this mineral has been found to contain Epsom Salts, Magnesia, and a portion of Iron.

The proprietor of this establishment has provided every article, both foreign and domestic, to render those who call upon him comfortable, and can accommodate about one hundred persons; his stables are well provided with forage, pasturage, with ler.

N. B. F
rate.
Meckle

Agricultural.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

The editor of the *New England Farmer*, in introducing an essay upon the influence of the moon on vegetation, which is accepted to be established from facts occurring in the practice of an aged Farmer in the State of Maine, makes the following observations:

We have always been somewhat incredulous, as respects the doctrine of the *moon's influence* on vegetation, and have hitherto thought that that planet never intermeddled with a farmer's concerns, any farther than now and then to overlook his fields as a quiet spectator. Men of science have, generally, in modern times, denied the moon any other agency in *sublunary* matters than what is displayed in the flowing and ebbing of tides in the ocean, and the atmosphere. The philosophers of antiquity, however, hold very different opinions on this subject. To give a sketch of those opinions would be to fill a large volume. We shall merely quote a short article on the subject from Rees' Cyclopedia under the head *Timber*. "The ancients had a great regard to the *age of the moon* in the felling of the timber; for the rules avail ought they are these: Fell timber in the wane, or four days after the new moon; some say let it be the last quarter. Pliny orders it to be in the very article of the change which happening on the last day of the winter solstice, the timber, he says, will be immortal: Columella says from the 20th to the 28th day; Cato four days after the Vergetius from the 15th to the 25th, for ship timber; but never in the increase, trees then most abounding with moisture, the only source of putrefaction."

Some modern scientific and practical men have likewise expressed opinions in favor of attending to the state of the moon in cutting timber. The Farmer's Assistant, p. 382 says, "We are assured from an experienced builder of some of the first rate bridges in the northern part of this country, that such timber as is to be exposed to water, or to frequent wetness, should be felled during the *decrease* of the moon; and that such as is to be kept dry, should be felled during the *decrease* of that planet."

Dr. Deane, Col. Pickering and we believe nearly all scientific agricultural writers of modern times, have denied the agency of the moon in this and many other matters relating to rural economy, in which certain effects are said to be produced by a certain occult influence of that planet.—We have always been of the *anti lunar* party, and have thought that the man who was watching the motions of the moon in order to ascertain the proper periods for performing the important operations of agriculture, might rank with the person designated by the inspired penman, who says, "He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." Still we think it is proper that any pre-conceived theories or great authorities should induce us to turn a deaf ear or a blind eye to *matters of fact*. If we should refuse to believe all which we cannot comprehend, we must deny the powers of magnetism, electricity, gravitation, and many other important and daily occurring manifestations of Almighty agency."

TO MAKE FRUIT TREES BEAR.

On every large branch, near the trunk of the tree, make a cut in the bark quite round the branch. At the distance of a quarter of an inch, cut round again, and take out the narrow strip of bark, leaving the wood bare. Every branch thus treated will blossom more than other branches of the same tree which are left ungirdled. The fruit too will be larger and better. The bearing of young trees may be hastened in the same way; the chief advantage of which would be to ascertain the kind of fruit.—This experiment is easily tried on a few branches; and if it does not succeed, the injury can be but trifling. Taken from a Sermon on publication.—*Youth's Herald.*

MANURE.

Mr. Pickering, in his address before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, recommends that barn yards as soon as they are cleared of manure in the spring, should be covered with litter and a coat of earth, mud, or loam; and that this covering be renewed once or two weeks through the summer, with weeds from road sides and waste places as often as they grew up. The benefit of penning cattle at night in the summer is thus secured, instead of being thrown away. It does not doubt but manure may thus be increased fourfold at least, if not eight fold.

CHEMISTRY.

When this science is carried no farther than to decomposition, it claims no other merit but mere analysis, and resembles the play of those children who amuse themselves with pulling their toys in pieces.

The synthetical process is the point in which philosophy and real utility concur to recommend the most agreeable study.

Intelligence.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.

France and Spain.—Some speculation is excited by the rumour that the mail from Madrid is stopped, and that the hospitals of Vittoria are crowded chiefly with wounded. It is conjectured that something has taken place which it is not for the interest of the French government to allow to be known.

The reports concerning the existence of negociations between the governments of Spain and France, with the view to pacification, gain strength: they are repeated in every London journal. They can, however, we still think, have no solid foundation. Paris has been all gaiety in consequence of the commemoration of the return of the rule of legitimacy and the Bourbons.

There are various rumours of changes in the Spanish ministry; but so vague are they, that they inform us alternately that these changes are favorable to peace and concession, and that they are only indicative of greater firmness and perseverance, and activity in the cause of the constitution.

We have, for some time, heard nothing of Riego, whose name, it is thought, might have been much in men's mouths in these stirring times. The last papers give us a hint of his motions. He had been at Cadiz on the 9th ult. where he was received with enthusiasm, and where he made an eloquent speech to the people, exhorting them to strict unanimity in the observance of the constitution. What he was meditating, or in act of performing, beyond the exercise of his lungs, in favour of the cause, is not stated.

The heavy artillery, it is stated in the Bayonne papers, which is intended for the sieges of San Sebastian and Pampeluna, begins to arrive. They are very fine 24 pounders, made at Toulouse.

The French army in the west have advanced little beyond Burgos, to which place the head quarters have not yet been removed from Vittoria. It does not appear to be their plan to press on much further at present; there seems rather a disposition to pause, which, doubtless, has given rise to the numerous reports of negociations being on foot, but which is much more reasonably explained, by supposing the army to be awaiting the approach of reinforcements, which, to the amount of 50,000 men, it is known, have been desired by the leaders of the invasion.

More active measures are in operation by the army in the eastern districts. Saragosa and Jaca have been taken possession of without resistance, and the fortress of Figueras is invested. We have inserted, in an earlier column of our sheet, the summons, to surrender, addressed to San Miguel, the commander of this place, and the reply of that officer. These we inserted, attracted by the energy, the bold truth and spirit of that reply. It has been rumoured that this place has surrendered, with a very trifling resistance. This, however, is not confirmed, nor is it probable, after the spirited reply of the governor. We have almost prepared ourselves to find another Palafox in San Miguel, another Saragossa in Figueras.

The Provisional Junta of Spain is composed of Equia, president, Erolles, Gomez, Galderon and Jean Baptiste d'Erra. Its authority has been solemnly recognized by the Duke d'Angoulême, and in consequence of its formal and complete organization, it has issued its orders to all governors and other authorities, to recognize and yield obedience to it, giving instruction, at the same time, with respect to the mode and form of reverence with which it is to be addressed.

Summons addressed to the Commander of Figueras, by Marshal Moncey. April 22

"*The Marshal for France, commanding in Chief the Fourth Corps of the Eastern Pyrenees.*"

"In the name of his Most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Considering the disposition of the Spanish people, and the reception with which the troops under our command are hailed every where on their passage, considering that the first duty, the first sentiment of the noble and generous minds who direct the movements of the royal army, is to appease the animosities which spring from revolutions, to unite in submission to their sovereign all misled Spaniards, and thus to spare the effusion of precious blood, I invite the Governor of Figueras to surrender that fortress to the combined royal armies of France and Spain.—The act in which the Governor of Figueras will find all the guarantees which he can desire, is the subjoined proclamation to the Spaniards, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême. The Spanish colours will continue to float on the ramparts of Figueras. The confidence of the Governor towards the royal army in this conjuncture cannot in the least wound the laws of honor. It will be entirely national, and will ensure to him the good will and satisfaction of his august sovereign, Ferdinand VII. The Marshal is authorised to give to the Governor the assurance that property will be respected, that persons will not be molested on account of their political opinions, and that his excellency, and all those under his orders, will preserve their honours, their ranks, their emoluments, and prerogative.—Done at head-quarters, under Figueras, April 22 (Signed) "MONCEY."

To this Summons the Governor, St. Miguel, returned the following answer:—

"Senor General—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has entrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return by remaining true Spaniard and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Capt. Laserra, your aid-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins, rather than fail in the observance of their honour and their oaths. I am sensible to the fact, and I mean the prospect that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore, by uniting yourselves with a people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing chains upon a nation which enjoys that liberty, and which neither acknowledges, nor will ever acknowledge, the right of any other power to interfere in the political concerns, or receive at foreign diction, laws it alone must frame for itself. As I am very far from accepting the proposal of your excellency, I lay aside as entirely irrelevant, the proclamation which his Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards, and unnatural children of their country, but not to true sons of that mother, whom they do highly value, and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves. This is the only answer I have to return to your excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility, I determined to admit the first flag of your excellency; but I must apprise you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission.—Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of the national liberty, the 22d of April, 1823.

"The Governor Santy St. MIGUEL."

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In the sitting on the 23d, the subject of debate was the project of a Law for levying the young men of the class of 1823. *M. Laisne de Villevesque*, made a very long and vehement speech against this project. Allowing that some of the monarchical modifications in the constitution of Spain were desirable he deprecated the principle of armed intervention, as pregnant with the most dangerous consequences: for as many different forms of government prevail in the world, if nations were to take offence at those various forms, we must expect endless wars, till all nations were governed by the same forms; and if such a right were admitted, the ocean might be an insufficient barrier to the *American Republics*; the haughty England might be summoned to the tribunal of the rulers of Europe. He proceeded:

"The famous bill of Rights is already under anathema. The principles pompously proclaimed by the Holy Alliance, proscribe even her Magna Charta and the Charter of Forests, extorted from the impotent tyranny of John, who was conquered by his barons. Already, in fact, she raises her formidable trident, which has more than once shaken the world. Her pride has already loudly pronounced, in her Parliament, those threats which are the fore runners of political storms. What do I say? Her war cry has already resounded. "*Civil and Religious Liberty to all Nations!*"

"The ardent policy of an enlightened minister eagerly seizes on the glorious part which seemed reserved for France, happy and free under the Ægis of legitimate monarchy, that of ranking at the head of constitutional governments."

The orator drew at great length a gloomy picture of the probable consequences of this war—the uncertainty of success, the dangers to which young troops, however brave, will be exposed in a country where the veteran troops of Napoleon found only their graves: he painted the effects it would produce on the internal prosperity of France; some enormous additions to taxes already insupportable, would be required to maintain, perhaps for years, 100,000 men in the Peninsula to support Ferdinand in the absolute power which it was intended to restore to him; whereas, if Ferdinand would sincerely proclaim true liberty in Spain—if he would, with the advice of wise councillors, consecrate in a charter the true principles of rational freedom, he would at once extinguish the flame of civil war.

M. de Setmaisons spoke in favour of the project—and M. *Duvergier de Hauranne* against it. This gentleman greatly regretted that the mediation of England had been twice rejected. It was ultimately passed by a majority of 256 votes to 9

MADRID, APRIL 13.—His Excellency Count Abisbal has issued the following proclamation to the troops of the Third Army of Operations.

Soldiers! The liberties of our country being threatened by our infamous internal enemies, and by foreigners whom their king sends against us, and although in opposition to the wishes of the nation, and although he owes to us the preservation of his crown; our country, and the laws of honor, call upon us to fulfil our sacred oath, and to defend our institutions. The magnanimous Spanish people have provoked nobody by giving themselves laws, voluntarily sanctioned by their king. They hold in their hands the olive and the sword. Soldiers! If Spain were weakened by this raw army, who are forced to fight against the interest of their own country, you have by your side in ranks, Frenchmen who are interested in the preservation of the past glories and happiness of France. As for the rest, though they are at first able to make some progress, they will pay for their temerity, and will go down to the tomb with those, who, in 1808, attempted to humble the Spanish Lion, with four times their power.

Companions in arms! Victory is secure unless you forget that you are Spaniards; and instead of accepting the chains which are offered us by the Bourbons of France, we shall present to the humiliated monarchy the Spanish Constitution of 1812.

COUNT ABISBAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 25.

Turks.—Three weeks have scarcely elapsed since the great catastrophe, and already we see new habitations rise among the ruins, built as slightly and as carelessly as the preceding, so that there will be no want of fuel for future fires!

The deposed Grand Vizier has chosen Nicomedia for his residence. His dismissal is unconnected with political events. He is generally considered as a man of probity, as a proof of which it is said that when he laid down his office his whole property amounted to only 30 piastres. When the Sultan was informed of this, he ordered 20,000 piastres to be paid to him, and assigned him a monthly pension of 15,000 piastres. The most enlightened persons in the ministry speak highly of his successor, Ali. It appears that the Reis Effendi will remain in his office. The new Grand Vizier finds in him powerful assistance in maintaining the peace of the city from the Aga of the Janissaries. There perhaps never was a time when the Janissaries were so humbled and so submissive as they now are.

Proposals of peace had been made from Persia. The Porte wishes the negotiations to be carried on at Erzerum.

The Algerine and Tunisian squadrons, consisting of 24 frigates, corvettes and brigs, sailed on the 24th for the Archipelago, commanded by a experienced naval officer of the name of Pepeghi. It is reported that many European seamen have been induced by high pay to engage in his service.

Morea and Arcanania are now entirely in the hands of the Insurgents. There is indeed no news of the surrender of Patras, but it is fully expected.

The Turkish garrison of Corinth, according to accounts which can hardly be discredited, as they have been received by the Embassies here from several quarters, and all agree, has had a cruel fate. Driven to extremities by famine, it was resolved to leave 400 men in the citadel, and with the rest, stated to be 5000 men, to go if possible to Patras.

On the way thither, 1200 men were surrounded by the Insurgents near Araka, East of Vostiza, that they sought refuge in a defile, where they surrendered to the enemy, on the sole condition that their lives might be spared. They were all cut to pieces the following day.*

In Albania, the disasters experienced by the Turkish corps besieging Missolonghi had excited such alarm, that fears were entertained even for Prevesa.† But it is thought that the orders sent to the Pacha of Scutaria, to march with his whole force, will give a new turn to affairs in that quarter.

The Pacha of Egypt has promised the Porte again the most effectual assistance. We hesitate to specify the particulars, because the statements seem to be exaggerated. However, all that has been said of his projects against the Porte is certainly false.

* This account is confirmed by reports from Corfu, of which we shall give some extracts.

† By the accounts from Corfu this was no longer the case.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

We are indebted to a friend for Spanish Gazettes to the 1st of May, brought by the arrival last Sunday, of the Spanish Letter of Marque from Cadiz. They contain several interesting articles relating to the unholy war which has been waged against that unhappy nation. Although French troops have advanced far into that country, and ere this have probably reached Madrid, yet enough appears to shew that the work is not finished. The Seville papers to the 1st of May, represent that great and energetic measures were adopting by the Spanish Government in every direction, to oppose the French.—The *quintas* of the different provinces were organizing themselves with the greatest activity.—The wealthy inhabitants were withdrawing from the towns and cities likely to be invaded, as also the youthful part of the population. Catalonia, that was a short time since very anti-constitutional, with that peculiarity of character which distinguishes the Spanish nation, is now the greatest foe of France. The famous Empecinado has taken up arms in defence of his country's rights, and has issued an enthusiastic proclamation, avowing his intention to perish in her cause. The no less noted Chaleco has also come out with the same sentiments, and likewise many others. It will be recollected that these two men are the celebrated Guerrilla chieftains, who were the scourge to Napoleon's veterans.

And it also appears that the commanders of the different military districts were actively engaged in organizing their armies. Count Abisbal has made extraordinary preparations to defend Madrid, and it is stated in the Seville papers he has a brilliant corps of 12,000 men, and that he is resolved upon making a strong resistance.

The Cortes have made regulations for the corps of foreigners, that have been raised and were raising, as also for the guerrillas.

Ev. Post.

FROM MESSURADO.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 16.

Captain Gold, of the brig Alonzo, from St. Thomas, states, that he received the following information from an officer of the U. S. brig Enterprize:—The U. S. ship Cyane, Captain Spence, just arrived from the Coast of Africa, which place she left in January, had proceeded to Sierra Leone, thence to the American Colony at Messurado, where she arrived about the 1st of April, and found the colonists in a most wretched state—they had not only been attacked by the natives, by which their numbers were greatly diminished, but were suffering for the want of materials for building a shelter from the open air. It was said to be more owing to good fortune than to their means of defence, that they were not all butchered by the savages who surrounded them—their defence against thousands being only two or three small cannon enclosed by a rail fence for a breast work.

Nothing could have been more seasonable than the arrival of Captain Spence, who furnished them with supplies of provisions and other necessary articles, and with arms and ammunition, built for them a strong stone castle and mounted several guns—this, when he sailed, requires only the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence from any attack of the natives—he also refitted the U. S. schooner Augusta, and left her under the command of Lieut. Richard Dashiell, with instructions to afford every assistance to the colonists. The Cyane's crew, after leaving the Coast of Africa, became very sickly, a number of them died on the passage—several officers who were sick, we are happy to state, are now convalescent. The ship is at present in a healthy state. Captain Spence has been in ill health for several months—he will return to the United States immediately.

[*Federal Gazette.*

It is stated that on the 25th ult. an affray took place at Matanzas between certain Spaniards who had been engaged in piratical expeditions, and some American captains and sailors. The latter were beat unmercifully, and obliged to retreat in their boats to the shipping. This attack, it is said, was made by the buccaniers, to retaliate the interference of Commodore Porter in their piratical warfare.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11

Monsieur Tonson.—We all know Baron Van Hoffman—he that sung waltzes, was at the battle of Waterloo, and shot himself through the thorax at the City Hotel, was a dashing character; cheated every person; took the benefit of the act, then paid his debts, ran in debt again, and then ran away. This very identical Baron, it is mentioned in the Dublin Evening Post, attended a drawing room of the Marquis Wellesley, in company with lords, ladies, bishops, and dignitaries of the church. It will be rather consoling to our ladies and gentlemen, who were at so much pains and expense to entertain this accomplished and talented nobleman, to find that he can impose upon the Marquis Wellesley as well as he had upon them. Was it not a libel on decency and good manners, to see intelligent and accomplished Americans put aside for such a popinjay with a title?—*Nat. Advocate.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 13.

A circumstance occurred yesterday, which more fully, perhaps, than a thousand arguments, demonstrates the utility of the *Stepping mill* as a mode of punishment, and its superiority, for that purpose, over incarceration in the state prison.

A fellow by the name of Perry was arraigned on an indictment for stealing sundry articles of property, the value of which was therein stated to be a few cents over 20 dollars. The prisoner pleaded guilty, when the Recorder—on looking at the indictment and observing its near approach to the limit which would reduce the offence and its punishment, by the terms of the statute, from grand to petit larceny—remarked, that it was proper the prisoner should distinctly understand the subject, and humanely suggested to him that possibly it might turn out, on investigation by a jury, that the value of the articles had been overrated, whereas the general plea of guilty would necessarily subject him to the punishment prescribed for grand larceny. It appears, however, that the fellow was fully aware of the consequences of his plea. He persisted in it and refused a trial by jury, for the express reason that he preferred confinement three or four years in the state prison, to the exercise of the stepping mill for perhaps 30 days in the penitentiary.—*American.*

NEW YORK, JUNE 12.

Thunder Storm.—Last night we had two severe thunder storms. The first about half past 11, although severe, we believe did no injury. The second about 3 o'clock, was more severe, and has done considerable damage. The sloop Mohawk, bound to Middletown Point, at Coenties' slip, with a number of passengers on board, had her mast very much shattered, but those on board sustained no injury. The top-mast of the sloop Amazon, Troy, was slightly injured—this lightning, at the same time, struck the store of Wynkoop & Stanton, at Coenties' slip, and passed to the store of Ogden, Day & Co: it tore the coping, and entered the south gable end, leaving in its passage a large breach in the wall. It then descended the gutter, which burst about eight feet from the spout, pushed thence to the cellar of Wynkoop & Stanton, and did considerable damage to the doors, &c. The store of Ogden, Day & Co. was set on fire; but by the timely arrival of several Fire Companies, it was extinguished before the building has sustained much injury.

At Brooklyn, the dwelling house of Mr. Spooner, the Editor of the Long Island Star, was greatly injured; fourteen persons were in the house, but we are happy to say they all escaped unhurt.—*Spectator.*

National Courtsey.—Acts of courtesy from the government of a nation to individuals of another, though not perhaps of direct positive political importance, may evince not only good feeling, but sound policy, and he will calculate to influence weightier relations, placing a firm seal upon the bonds of amity between neighbouring states.

A recent occurrence, which we are about to communicate, has suggested the foregoing observation.

We understand that, on his visit to this country, Colonel Brooke Young, of the Colombian service, was charged, among other matters, with the care of three sons of General Paez, for the purpose of placing them in such eminent seminary as on examination he might select for the purpose. When introduced to General Scott, at New York, Colonel Young stated to him his object in this respect, and requested his advice what so materially concerned the future character and fame of the three interesting boys. It immediately occurred to the General that a possible obstacle to their admission into the national establishment at West Point might be surmounted, and with feelings highly creditable to him as an officer and a man, promptly wrote to government on the subject.—The answer was such as had been hoped for—the President saying, "that any obstacle to the admission of the young gentlemen he could with propriety remove, should be removed, and that he felt gratified in having it in his power to manifest at once his respect for the distinguished an officer as General Paez, and his anxiety to draw closer the ties of friendship between Colombia and the United States." A similar answer was received from the gentleman at the head of West Point establishment, and thus the lads have been admitted into this celebrated institution. General Scott, to whom his services of friendship are complete, has become their guardian during the course of their education, and his lady, not to be excelled in kindness on the occasion, has invited the young Paez' to pass their vacations in her family. We doubt not but all this will be fully appreciated by General Paez, his brave soldiers, and fellow citizens.—

The last number of Silliman's Journal notices a Chain Bridge which is in a state of forwardness over the Menai, an arm of the Irish Sea, which separates Anglesea from North Wales. It will have the unprecedented length of 560 feet, between the two supporting one on each shore; and its height above the water will be 135 feet, so that vessels may pass beneath it under full sail. The abutments are of masonry, surmounted by wood pyramids 50 feet high, from which the chains pass. The bridge is 28 feet wide, containing a foot path of four feet wide in the middle. It will cost 700,000 dollars sterling.

FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1823.

The introduction of the Tea Plant it to this state is very properly considered as an event of no little importance, and the public attention is now directed to the proper mode of cultivating it, and preparing its leaves for use. On this subject, we publish a communication in our present number, from a correspondent in Moore county, who has resided in India for a length of time, and professes to be well acquainted with the mode of curing the leaves of the tea plant in that country where it is indigenous. Whether or not the mode which he prescribes be that which is generally followed in China, we are unable to say; we know it differs materially from other accounts which we have read. In deed to us our correspondent's method seems calculated to destroy the flavor of the tea, and render it insipid: it would be well, however, to submit it to the only sure test, experiment.

In our next, we shall publish a short article from the (London) Monthly Magazine, giving an account of the introduction of the Tea Plant into Cayenne, with observations on its culture,' for the purpose of laying before our readers all the information which we at present have access to in relation to this interesting subject.

In an article in the 55th No. of the London Quarterly Review, on the Slave Trade, we find the following: "The government of the United States professes to be equally anxious with our own, to suppress the infamous traffic in slaves; whilst the southern states manifest an ardent desire of continuing this scourge of humanity." Now the latter clause of this sentence is a gross libel, and wholly destitute of truth. The southern states are as firmly opposed to the slave trade as Great-Britain herself—they hold the traffic in as utter abhorrence—and this aspersion on their character must be attributed either to the shameful ignorance of the editor of the Quarterly, or to a deliberate intention to publish a falsehood. If to the former, it is a poor excuse, as he was bound to inform himself on the subject of which he was treating: if to the latter, it is only an evidence that he is at his "old tricks again."

The recurrence of a Presidential Election, is calculated to excite feelings the most pleasing, and to draw forth comparisons very flattering to our national pride. It presents an imposing spectacle to the world. To see the chief magistrate of a great nation, at short and stated periods, resign the reins of government, and become one of the people, with no other distinction than his virtues and talents give him,—and at the same time to behold another elevated, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, to the dignified station which had just been vacated, without any tumult or confusion, is a sight at once honorable to human nature, and appalling to despots. What a triumph does a transaction like this afford to Republican Government! "Of the various forms of government which have prevailed in the world," says Gibbon, "an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. Is it possible to relate, without an indignant smile, that, on the father's decease, the property of a nation, like that of a herd of oxen, descends to his infant son, as yet unknown to mankind and to himself; and that the bravest warriors and the wisest statesmen, relinquishing their natural right to empire, approach the royal cradle with bended knees, and protestations of inviolable fidelity?" Yet he calls this a "useful prejudice," and sneers at the idea of giving the people the power of electing their own rulers. It was left to America to establish the sovereignty of the people, to demonstrate the stability and efficiency of a government emanating from them, and to render more ridiculous, by contrast, hereditary monarchy.

As the subject of the next Presidential Election is producing a pretty warm discussion throughout the Union, and as a number of candidates are already before the public, it is time the people should begin to inquire, and prepare themselves to make a judicious choice. We are aware that a notion is not a little prevalent, that in these halcyon days of peace, in the absence of party animosity, and in the present flourishing state of our country, it is not of so much consequence who shall fill the executive chair; but this is not only a mistaken, but a dangerous notion. The election of a chief magistrate of this great Republic, is at all times important; and Heaven forbid that the people, under any circumstances, should ever look upon it with indifference, or engage in it as an idle ceremony. It is not necessary that it should rouse our passions; but it ought always to interest our warmest feelings. It is a privilege too valuable to be slighted; it holds forth an example too glorious too honorable to humanity, to be withdrawn; its influence is too salutary to be lost: but if the people leave it to a few to make the choice for them, and like automata, move as others direct, they virtually renounce their sovereignty, and it will be owing to no merit of their own, if it be not finally wrested from them. The approaching election, however, is by no means behind any preceding one in interest. The unsettled state of Europe, the probability of a protracted and desperate contest in that quarter between monarchs and their subjects, the uncertainty of the issue, and the situation in which it may place us, all conspire to give a peculiar importance to the question, Who shall be our next President? Besides, the various domestic interests of the country, the different opinions which exist as to the line of policy to be pursued by government, the diversified hues which parties are assuming, are of themselves sufficient to demonstrate the importance of the next election.

But there is another consideration, to which we attach more weight than to any other, to induce the people of this state to take an *active* part in the election of Mr. Monroe's successor: It is necessary that North-Carolina should have a character of her own, and assume that station in the Union which her numbers, the intelligence, industry and enterprise of her citizens entitle her to. Hitherto her voice has been but little heard, her merits greatly undervalued; her modesty has been imputed to pusillanimity and to a want of inherent energy and intellectual worth. It is time the illusion should be dissipated. Already has Virginia, as a matter of course, on the subject of the coming election, tacked us to her skirts, to follow whither she leads; and without condescending to ask our opinion, placed us on her side of the question. This state of things must be changed; North Carolina must make herself heard, and assert her dignity; she must take an elevated stand, and show to the nation, and to her revilers, that as she has the will, she possesses also the ability, to maintain it. Let her take this course, and she will no longer have to complain of neglect. It is the same with states as with individuals,—those only who cease to respect themselves, will lose the respect of others.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1823.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Fayetteville, to make arrangements for the public celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, respectfully recommend the following arrangement to be observed.

The National Flag will be hoisted in the morning at the Reveille beat.

The day will be ushered in by a National Salute at sun rise

At 9, A.M. the military will assemble in Rowan street, and form with the citizens in procession, under the command of Major Alexander H. McRae, Marshal of the day, when they will march to the Town House, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by R. Strange, Esq. and an Oration delivered by T. L. Hybart, Esq. at 10 o'clock.

A discharge of artillery will announce the march of the procession—the bells will commence and continue ringing until the procession arrives at the Town House.

A gun at sun set, will be the signal for lowering the flag.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Major Ayer's Battalion of Artillery.
Major Wright's Corps of Infantry.
Orator of the Day, and reader of the Declaration of Independence.
Clergy.
Magistrate of Police and Town Commissioners.
Committee of Arrangements.
Sheriff and Magistrates.
Strangers.
Teachers and Students of the Academy.
Citizens.
THE COMMITTEE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE TEA PLANT.

Mr A B—n, an old traveller in the Indies, at present an inhabitant of Moore county, N. C., is well acquainted with the growth of the tea plant, alluded to in a late Observer, and with the mode and manner of curing its leaves; and gives to the public the following additional communication respecting it:

As soon as the leaves arrive at maturity, they should be gathered in the morning while the dew is on them, after three or four days of good weather of sunshine in succession, on the plant previous to gathering, and without any rain falling on them in the interim to wet them. Dry up the dew on them as early as you can, in the shade (say in a room with as little air or wind as possible;) then put the leaves into a stone jar or jars with as small mouths as can be had, so as to prevent the steam from getting without or the air or water getting within, tie cloths on the mouth, and put a plate or a small waiter with weight thereon, so as to keep it secure from either, then set the jar into a pot or kettle of water, up to or near its neck, but by no means so near as to let a drop of water get over into its mouth; then slowly boil it until the leaves are completely wilted, when that is done, take the jar and set it away with its cover secure as on, until it gets, with its contents within, entirely cool; after which take out the leaves with the liquid substance, and put the whole together in equal quantities into large dishes to dry in the shade, as before noted, often stirring the leaves, to enable them to absorb the liquid and dry with expedition; and when thoroughly dried put them immediately into canisters, when they will be fit for use.

☞ There need not the least doubt remain that the above is of the real and genuine Tea of the East Indies, and that the seed which falls from the plant or otherwise, will stand the winter of this climate, and will come up in the spring. But the most advisable way is to gather the seed in the fall, and plant them in the spring about one foot apart in drills, three feet wide, and tend it with a hoe as you would cotton. Three gatherings may be had in the season; the first is the best.

Moore County, N. C.

N B A wisp of straw should be placed in the bottom of the pot or kettle, to set the jar on when boiling.

ARKANSAS, April 29.

The following facts in relation to the murder of an Indian, and the subsequent execution of the murderer, which took place in Miller county, some time last month, were related to us by several respectable gentlemen, who have recently returned from that country.

A Choctaw Indian, calling himself Doctor Sibley, and belonging to a wandering tribe of that nation, who have resided in the neighborhood of Red river for some years past, while in a state of intoxication, stabbed another Indian to the heart, who immediately expired. After the murder, a brother of the deceased Indian came to Sibley, and told him that he must have revenge for the death of his brother, by taking his (Sibley's) life. To this proposal Sibley readily assented, and proposed that his execution should take place on the following morning, which was also assented to by the other party. In the meantime, Sibley was kept under no restraint whatever, but was permitted his freedom as usual, without showing the least disposition to make his escape. When the morning arrived on which he was to suffer death, Sibley went out with the rest of the party, and aided in digging a grave for the deceased Indian. After it was finished, he observed to the party, that he thought it large enough for both of them to be in, and signified a wish to be buried in the same grave. This not being objected to, he placed himself in a standing position over the grave, with his arms stretched out, and gave the signal to fire, when the brother of the deceased Indian placed a rifle at his breast, and discharged its contents through his heart. He dropped into the grave, and instantly expired.

[*Gazette.*

STRONG REMARKS.

From the Edinburg "Scotsman."

"The public law of Europe is said to be the offspring of the public reason; and this public reason, as manifested in the acts of the holy allies, has achieved extraordinary triumphs at the present day. A decree against Spain has been issued from Verona, disguised, no doubt, by some kind of sophistry, but setting forth, in substance, that real representation, popular elections, jury trial, liberty of conscience and liberty of the press, are nuisances which the holy allies will not suffer to exist in Europe. While these things have been proscribed by the organs of public reason, it is amusing to consider what they tolerate. Russia, Hungary, Moravia, Poland and part of Prussia, *personal slavery* exists in all its horrors; the cudgel, (to use Dr. Clark's phrase), goes from sunrise to sunset; justice is bought and sold; and all grievances are redressed by the knout or the gallows. In Turkey a horde of lawless and brutal Mahometans trample on a christian population. And out their throats at pleasure. In Italy the blood of Januarius liquifies once a year; and a thousand other sham miracles are employed to delude and pillage the multitude. The holy allies utter not one anathema against these things. The oppression and massacre of fellow christians—the outraging of the rights of humanity—the nursing of superstition, impiety and imposture, are light evils, if evils at all, in their eyes, compared with a free press, popular elections, liberty of conscience and trial by jury. They spare the one, or rather sedulously keep them in existence—while they employ their whole force to exterminate the other."

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Letter on the Militia.—We have perused, with much satisfaction, a letter from the Adjutant-General of this State to the late President Adams, on the subject of the Militia, and cannot better recommend it to general perusal, than by copying the answer to it of the venerable Ex President, which follows:

"*Quincy, 19th May*, 1823.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the privilege of hearing read your manuscript dissertation concerning the militia. I scarcely know how to express the satisfaction and delight I have received from its perusal. It is so conformable to all my opinions concerning it from my cradle, that it seemed to be living my life over again. The delight of my childhood in the trainings, will never be obliterated from my memory. I have seen the march of the militia of Massachusetts to defend the town of Boston against the formidable armada of the duke D'Anville. I have seen the march of the same militia to Cambridge after the battle of Lexington. I have seen the militia of Massachusetts on Boston common under Governor Strong, assembled to defend us against the British armada, and I never felt my existence with more cordial delight than I did upon these occasions.—But I am in danger of running into a rhapsody of enthusiasm.

You have proved it to be the most essential foundation of national defence. The most plentiful nursery of seamen and soldiers, armies and navies. These American States have owed their existence to the militia for more than two hundred years. Neither schools, nor colleges, nor town meetings have been more essential to the formation and character of the nation than the militia. You have proved its importance in a civil, political and moral point of view. Improve its constitution by every prudent means, but never destroy its universality. A select militia will soon become a standing army or a corps of Manchester yeomanry.—I see with pride and delight that you come forward with such patriotism, talents and patience of thinking and inquiry, in the service of your country. I long to see your letter in print. Whenever the militia comes to an end, or is despised or neglected, I shall consider this union dissolved, and the liberties of North America lost forever.

"I am, dear sir, your friend, relation, and humble servant. JOHN ADAMS."

General WILLIAM H. SUMNER.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers.—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Millcreek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

W. DISMUKES, C. C.

A9:3m.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty	From	To
Beef Fresh in Market	lb.		5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 [illegible]	1 50
Apple,	do	[illegible]	55
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	12	25
Bagging	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	[illegible]	00
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	10½	12
Corn,	bushel	60	65
Copperas	lb.	3	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	$7	7 25
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12 00	
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon.	35	38
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece	1 40	
Yellow	do	65	65
Shingles	1000	2 00	
Oats	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel	1 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon	95	1 00
Pork	[illegible]	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	[illegible]	3 75	
Philadelphia	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
West-Island,	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.		
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 l.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	90	96
Turk Island,	do	65	70
St. Ubes, &c.	do	65	75
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. obsidered	do	14	16
German	do	10	11
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea. Imp. and Gunp	do	50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 [illegible]
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 l.	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	9 00	00
Tin, ½ x	box	6 00	17 00
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	95	
Whiskey,	gallon.	30	4
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Tenerriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

REMARKS.

The market is very bare of Cotton; the small lots that are brought in sell readily at our quotations: one lot, of only fair quality has been sold as high as 12,85, in consequence of its being neatly put up in strong imported bagging and roped.—When planters find that there is so great an advantage in bringing their cotton to market in good order, it is presumed they will be induced to give more attention to this matter. Our merchants, aware of the advantage in foreign markets of having our cotton reach them in good order, and profiting by the experience of the last fall, have ordered a sufficient supply of bagging and rope, of the best quality—several large parcels are already received. Although the quantity of cotton shipped from this place exceeds the quantity shipped in the same period of any former year, yet it is confidently believed that the general crop of the country will fall much short of what was expected some months ago.

Flour.—There is no good fresh Flour in market—the first parcels of new meal that arrive, will command a good price. *Corn* is plenty and dull at quotations. In *Tobacco* there is nothing doing.

Groceries.—Coffee and Molasses are scarce, and if the river continues low, a further advance may be expected—particularly as the Wilmington market is quite bare of those articles. *Sugars* are plenty.

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60 : 90 pr. ct.
Charleston, 85 pr. ct.
Virginia 4 a 5
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
South Carolina Notes, 3 & 4 per ct. pr.
U. S. BANK NOTE, 6 a 7½

MARRIED,

In Lumberton, Robeson County, on the 22d inst. by John Gunn, Esq. Mr. David Oswalt, Jun. to Miss Mary Cook, Daughter of Mr. Gilbert Cook, all of that place.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. *Patrick Phelan*, a native of Ireland, and a young man of amiable manners and correct deportment. He was much and very justly esteemed.

In Chatham county, on the 10th inst. Mrs. *Ragland*, wife of Thomas Ragland, Esq. Clerk of Chatham County Court.

On the 17th, Mrs. *Lamoch*, wife of Thomas Lamoch; and on the 18th, Mr. *John May*.

On Saturday morning, the 15th instant, Mr. *James Johnston*, Son of Wm. Johnston, Esq. of Sheffield. He was a young man of promising talents, and possessed all those amiable qualities which would have rendered him an ornament to society.

New Advertisements.

New Crockery at the old stand.

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVING taken the house on Hay street, lately occupied by Mr Wm. Tams as a Crockery store beg leave to inform the public, that they have now on hand a general assortment in the above line and intend keeping a regular supply, for which purpose they have made arrangements with the agents of several extensive potteries in England. Crates and Casks, assorted in the best manner, put up at the manufactories, will always be kept on hand, and experienced and careful packers will be employed, for such as prefer selecting from the shelves.

In addition to the above, they will have at all times on hand a general assortment of Grocies, Wines and Liquors, Dry goods, Hardware and Cutlery, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

On consignment. Cases of whole and half pieces Irish Linen, sets superb Tea China, at cost and charges, ten tons Swedes Iron, and twenty tierces London Porter, in bottles.

June 4, 1823. 4-6

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Cumberland, June term, 1823, we will proceed to sell on Saturday, the 26th day of July next, at the dwelling-house of John Murchison, Esq. on Upper Little River, (formerly known as McLean's bridge,) the following negroes belonging to the estate of John McLean, Esq. dec'd, viz: Dick, and Cely his wife, Wilson, Dan and old Flora, on a credit of six months. Bond, with approved security, will be required before delivery of the property.

DANL. McLEAN, } *Adm'rs.*
D. OCHILTREE, }

June 26, 1823. 4-3w.

GIVE IN YOUR

Lists of Taxables.

THE subscribers appointed by the County Court to take the list of taxable property in the town and district of Fayetteville, for the present year, Notice is therefore given to all persons concerned, that he will attend for that purpose at his office on the Town House square in Fayetteville, on Monday the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th days of July next;—also, at same place on Monday, the 28th and Tuesday, the 29th of the month of July next. Delinquents will be noticed by a constable, as usual, and subject themselves to a double tax.

D. OCHILTREE, s. c. p.

Fayetteville 25, 1823. 4w5.

Rags! Rags!

CASH and the highest price given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS* at W. Cochran's store and at the Paper-mill.

June 26, 1823. 4-6w

For Sale,

A LIGHT hand-some two horse built GIG with Harness. Apply at the store of C. & P. Mallett, Hay street.

June 26, 1823. 4-2.

The Academy in Pittsborough

Is still in operation, under the superintendance of the Rev. Nathaniel H. Harris.—The 2d session will commence on the 4th of July next. There is also an excellent female school in the same village under the charge of Miss Mary McKenzie. Board can be obtained at from 6 to 8 dollars per month. It is unnecessary to make any mention of the healthiness of the place, as it is well known to be as much so, as any situation in the state.

JOSEPH SMALL, *Sec'y.*

Pittsboro', Chatham county, June 13, 1823. 4w5.

Hillsborough Academy

At the late Examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this State, fifteen young Gentlemen were approved on the Studies preparatory to the Freshman Class, and six for the Sophomore.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this institution, are hereby forewarned, that none, but at the Academy, nor in the town, will immoral conduct meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of time allotted for recreation, regular hours for studying at the Academy, under the inspection of the Teachers, are prescribed morning and evening, so that the time usually misspent by students at their lodgings will be here usefully employed.

JOHN ROGERS, Principal.

June 16 3w4.

Ran away

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 17th May last, *JOHN*, a negro man, twenty or twenty-one years old, five feet six or seven inches high, can spell and read, his clothing not recollected. John was purchased in Baltimore by Geo. Allen, for Benjamin Covington, eighteen months past. It is presumed that he may alter his name and try to pass as free.

Any person apprehending said negro, and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, and give information by mail, directed to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Georgia, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ZACHARIAH JONES.

June 12. 3w

Notice.

THE subscribers have lately opened a *Blacksmith's Shop* in Lower Fayetteville, under the care and superintendance of Wm. Cameron, who is fully authorized to make and settle all accounts relating to the same. He intends keeping the best of workmen, and will warrant all work done at his shop to be well done, with as much dispatch as possible, at the lowest prices, and he hopes thereby to receive a generous share of public patronage.

JAMES CAMERON.

Fayetteville, June 20, 1823—3w.

Poetry.

WEDDED LOVE....A FRAGMENT.

It was a lovely sight to witness, when,
Returning from his toil or mountain sport,
Hilario reach'd his home. By the rude door
Grew sycan ore and limes, whose boughs hung down
Like woman's tresses, and around whose trunks
The honey suckle wound its fragrant arms;
And laurel always green, and myrtle, which
Shook their white buds beneath the summer noon,
Were there; and there, expecting his return,
The gentle Auria, who each happy day
Gathered her fairest fruits to welcome him.
Soft was the evening's greeting;—one long kiss
Received and given told a world of love,
And many a question ask'd how absence passed,
Was answered tenderly, and lovely fears
At times would fill the eyes and ease the heart,—
—One child, like Auria fair, and with such looks
As Hebe might in early infancy,
Have cast on Juno, when that skyey queen
First shew'd her unto Jove smiling, was born:
A gentle link of love, yet firmer far
Than bonds, (tho' useful these) or forced vows
Was that fair child, who from each parent's heart
Drew joy, and by communicable signs
(More beautiful than words) and murmur'd sounds,
Nature's imperfect utterance, told its own,
And carried to the other's heart delight.

Gentle and wedded Love, how fair art thou,—
How rich, how very rich, yet freed of blame,
How calm and how secure!—the perfect Hours
Pass onwards to futurity with thee,
Without a sigh or backward look of sorrow:
Pleasantly on they pass, never delayed
By doubt or vain remorse, or desperate fear.
But, to thy train, Beauty and blooming Joy
Pass hand in hand, and young-eyed Hope, whose glance
(Not dimm'd, yet softened by a touch of care,)
Looks forward still; and serious Happiness
Lies on thy heart, a safe and sheltered guest.

Miscellaneous.

AFFECTING TALE.

The following statement is extracted from the Nashville Gazette, not as a tale originating in a poetical fancy and embellished by the touches of a wild and wanton intellect, but as a relation of incidents which have actually occurred, and which, therefore, possess a more powerful claim on our attention and our sympathy. The Gazette states, that "the names are known, but from a wish to prevent any painful reflections to some that perhaps knew the parties, they are concealed."

Washington Repub.

"JANE —— was the only daughter of a man, who in the early part of his life emigrated to the United States from the North of Ireland. Accustomed to a life of industry, by application to his business, and suffering from poverty in his youth, he regarded money as the only object worth a reasonable man's attention. By his diligence, he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was known in the country his daughter would inherit. It is now more than forty years since I have seen her. She was then in the bloom of youth—hope and expectation gave to her a more interesting appearance than I have ever yet witnessed.—She was about eighteen; possessing natural good sense, and accomplishments that rendered her the pride and admiration of her friends. Many were the suitors for her hand, but she refused them with such a grace and respect for their feelings that they loved her the more.—Among her *admirers* there was a young man, a native of Massachusetts, respectable by his talents and genius. He was a member of the bar, and though young, maintained a respectable standing among his brethren. He was loved by all classes, for his gentlemanlike and manly deportment, and nature had given him a striking and interesting appearance. But as yet he was poor, and he owed to fortune nothing. Chance threw him in the company of JANE—an intimacy was formed, and he frequently visited her father's house, where he received not only that attention and marked politeness which he deserved by his standing in society, but also experienced that open hearted cordiality which marks the character of Irishmen.

"There is a secret attachment formed between congenial minds of which even the persons themselves are not aware, and often they are surprised at the hold they have got of each other's affections. This was the case with these two young persons. It was not until these circumstances took place that either of them ever suspected that they loved each other. Among the suitors for the hand of JANE, was a man of about forty years of age, a widower; who was devoid of every principle that makes man noble, and whose riches were his only support in society. It is but justice to remark, that his private character was unknown to the father of JANE.—He solicited a permission to wait on JANE, and received it with hearty wishes from the father, for his success. He there met Mr. H. and his sagacity soon discovered that which, though unknown to themselves, would prevent him from obtaining the object of his wishes. Fearful of meeting his rival openly, he took every occasion of injuring the growing reputation of Mr H. both as a man and a lawyer, and he too well succeeded.—His influence in society was great, and people could not disbelieve his insinuations—it was not possible, said they, that ever the dark blots of the rich Mr. T. could be without foundation—no, there must be something in them. As it was to be expected, his little practice declined every day, and the cold looks of the people were to his noble spirit worse than the loss of life. He determined on leaving the country, and waited on Jane for the purpose of taking leave of her, but, unfortunately for both, notwithstanding all his prudence and determinations, he revealed his attachment, and they parted with assurances of mutual love and fidelity.

"After the departure of Mr H. the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and from some expressions of his together with hints of his conduct to her lover, she was induced to believe that the misfortune and disappointment of both, might be attributed to his conduct. She refused him with contempt. He waited on her father, exposed to him the state of his property, and offered to settle a large estate upon her could the latter prevail upon Jane to become the wife of the former. The father, dazzled with the offer, promised to use his influence, and if that would not be sufficient, his authority. He did both—but they were as yet useless. Mr. T. finding all his schemes prove abortive, and knowing well the cause of his failure, raised a report that Mr. H. died of fever at ——, to which place he had removed. This report was carefully conveyed to the ears of Jane, and which was further confirmed by the silence of her lover. She believed it—and to pacify, or rather to gratify her father, she became miserable by being the wife of Mr. T. From that hour she never knew peace. In following improperly the opinions of her father, and forgetting what was due to herself, her future life became wretched; and in performing what she conceived to be a duty she owed her father, she neglected that prior one, her own happiness.

"Some short time after her marriage, H. returned from where he had settled himself, and where he had gained a degree of eminence worthy of him—He came to claim her as his bride; but she was now another's—not her heart, but her person. She saw him once, and but for a few minutes, when all was explained. He loved Jane too well to demand an explanation with her despicable husband, well aware what would be the consequences of such a proceeding—he returned to his place of abode unhappy. From that time Jane declined fast. A slow consuming grief seized fast hold of her—her husband became a gambler, and lost his only support in society—and Jane died in giving birth to a son, whom its grandfather took home. Too late he found that it was not money that could have made his daughter happy, and soon after, he followed her to the grave. The unfortunate child, neglected by his father and deprived by death of his protector, was an outcast upon the world, until Mr. H. took him home as his adopted child. Years have now rolled away since then, and he enjoys a comparative degree of peace; yet he looks forward with anxiety to that state of existence where the troubles of this life are lost in undisturbed felicity—where men can be happy without having gold, and where the envenomed tongue of detraction can never be heard."

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

Perhaps there is no subject on which so much vague language and unmeaning declamation is allowed, as that of Genius. It is considered by most, as a peculiar gift from some higher being, which, according to the piety of the individual defining it, is either Deity or Nature. It is supposed to be an endowment apart from our ordinary faculties, a certain controlling faculty by itself which presides over, and moulds all the others to its purposes.—We very often hear them tell of Genius soaring like an Eagle, and leaving the common track of the human faculties, to visit regions which are accessible only to beings of a higher order. This will all do very well for declamation; but, to say the least, it is very unphilosophical language. We leave no hesitation in saying, that Genius is not a separate quality of the mind, but only a peculiar constitution of the mind, by which certain of its operations are conducted with unusual facility and power. There is a genius for almost every pursuit. There is a genius for the arts, for poetry and for eloquence; a mechanical and a philosophical genius. This only means that the person possessing it is capable of attaining to uncommon excellence in this particular province. There are some who are called universal geniuses: this only means that such minds are endowed with a flexibility which enables them to pass with readiness from one operation to another, and in all, to surpass common efforts. Genius was defined by Dr. Dwight, 'the power of making unusual mental efforts'—by John Duncan, 'the power of bringing the greatest number of particulars from one point; or, in other words, superior comprehension.' This, however, applies more particularly to philosophical geniuses. We would define poetical genius, a peculiarly excited and impassioned state of the mind, accompanied with nice sensibility and rapid associations, by which it is fitted to call up and unite together the materials of imagery, in such a manner as shall give to the reader the most complete and commanding sense of reality.

CURIOUS FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The examination of flowers by the microscope opens a new field of wonder to the inquiring naturalist; by which we are enabled to perceive that the minutest works of Nature are adorned with the most consummate elegance and beauty. As one proof, from innumerable others that might be selected, I beg to subjoin Sir John Hill's interesting account of what appeared on examining a carnation; first published in the Inspector, No. 19. "The principal flower in this *bouquet*, was a *carnation*; the fragrance of this led me to enjoy it frequently and nearly: the sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions; while that was satiated with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know that some animal, within the covert, must be the musician, and that the little noise must come from some little body suited to produce it. I instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and, placing it in a full light, could discover troops of little insects frisking and capering with wild jollity among the narrow pedestals that supported its leaves, and the little threads that occupied its centre! I was not cruel enough to pull out any one of them for examination: but adapting a microscope to take in at one view, the whole base of the flower, I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this for many days together without giving them the least disturbance. Thus could I discover their economy, their passions, and their enjoyments. The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature seemed to have denied to the objects of contemplation. The base of the flower extended itself under its influence to a vast plain; the slender stems of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of massy structure, supporting at the top their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlarged into walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottom of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone, or in larger companies, the winged inhabitants: these from little dusky flies (for such only the naked eye would have shown them,) were raised to glorious glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold that would have made all the labours of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could, at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders, and their silken wings; their backs vieing with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes, each formed of a thousand others, outglittering the little planes on a brilliant above description, and too great almost for admiration. Here were the perfumed groves, the more than myrtle shades, of the poet's fancy, realized; here the little animals spent their days in joyful dalliance; or in the triumph of their little hearts, skipped after one another from stem to stem among the painted trees; or winged their short flight to the close shadow of some broader leaf, to revel undisturbed in the heights of all felicity."

ON FEMALE CHARMS.

The finest features, ranged in the most exact symmetry, and heightened by the most blooming complexion, must be animated before they can strike, and when they are animated, will generally excite the same passion which they express.—If they are fixed in the dead calm of insensibility, they will be examined without emotion; and if they do not express kindness, they will be viewed without love.—Looks of contempt, disdain or malevolence, will be reflected as from a mirror, by every countenance to which they are turned; and of a wanton aspect excites desire, it is but that of a savage for his prey, which cannot be gratified without the destruction of its object.

Among particular graces, the dimple has been allowed the preeminence, and the reason why is evident, dimples are produced by a smile, and a smile is an expression of complacency; so the contraction of the brows into a frown, as it is an indication of contrary temper, has always been deemed a capital defect.

The lover is greatly at a loss to define the beauty by which his passion was suddenly and irresistibly determined to a particular object; he tells you it is something which he cannot fully express, something not fixed in any part but diffused over the whole; he calls it a sweetness, a softness, a placid sensibility or gives it some other appellation which connects beauty with sentiment, and expresses a claim which has no peculiar set of features, but is perhaps possible to all.

This beauty, however, does not always consist in smiles; but varies as expressions of meekness vary with their objects; it is extremely forcible in the silent complaint of patient sufferance, the tender solicitude of friendship, and the glow of filial obedience; and in tears, whether of joy, of pity, or grief, it is almost irresistible.

The inhabitants of Coggeshall, England, are famous as being the butt of stories, which their neighbors take a malicious pleasure in inventing at their expense. A few of them may amuse the reader: a person who had planted French beans, watched anxiously to see them shoot; but perceiving the beans appear above the ground, he conceived he planted them *wrong end downwards*, and accordingly took them up and reversed them.

A man having received from Colchester some red herrings as a present, was so pleased with them, that he sent for a bushel to *stock his pond*.

A gentleman having received some oysters, ordered his cook to send them up for supper. She served up the shells nicely washed. Being asked what she had done with the oysters, she replied that she had only *gutted them*.

The moat of a neighboring manor-house being to be drained, the fish were advertised for sale. Some inhabitants of Coggeshall, who attended the sale, were met, on their return, with their carts heavily laden, lagging up a steep hill. From the inquiries made of them, by a person who met them, it appeared that intending to buy some of the fish, they had providently taken tubs full of water to put them in; and though they did not buy any, they were returning *with their tubs still full*, without thinking to relieve their horses, which were sinking with fatigue.

HOPE

Predominates in youth, who are always less willing to indulge in unpleasing thoughts, than to contemplate their probable share of unhappiness in the period before them. The world to them appears enamelled, like a distant prospect, whose beauties are so heightened by the reflection of a setting sun, that its inequalities are only to be discovered upon a much nearer inspection.

ANTICIPATION.

The anticipation of happiness to come, often affords more pleasure than the absolute possession of it, and is at all times the most certain enjoyment; as we hope in *idea* what we are not always doomed to experience in *reality*. The spring is therefore a pleasanter season than the summer: The first whets the appetite by promises, the latter dulls it by performance.

COURTSHIP.

Should a man in purchasing a horse praise it up to the skies, could he then expect to have it at his own valuation? would not the seller raise his? So in courtship when the poor lover overrates the charms of his mistress by flattery and exaggerated praise, can he wonder that the lady does not think that he bids high enough for so much excellence? and does not take sighs and tears as part of the purchase?

THE FOUR ERAS OF LIFE.

Children think with timidity, young persons with vivacity, middle-aged persons with solidity, and old men with inefficacy, if at all. Thus the spring produces buds, the summer blossoms, the autumn fruit, and the winter nothing at all.

Religious.

COMFORTS OF RELIGION.

There are many who have passed the age of youth and beauty, who have resigned the pleasures of that smiling season, who began to decline into the vale of years, impaired in their health, depressed in their fortunes, stript of their friends, their children, and perhaps still more tender connexions. What resources can this world afford them? It presents a dark and dreary waste, through which there does not issue a single ray of comfort. Every delusive prospect of ambition is now at an end; long experience of mankind, an experience very different from what the open and generous soul of youth had fondly dreamt of, has rendered the heart almost inaccessible to new friendships. The principal sources of activity are taken away, when those for whom we labor are cut off from us, those who animated and those who sweetened all the toils of life. Where then can the soul find refuge, but in the bosom of religion? There she is admitted to those prospects of providence and futurity, which alone can warm and fill the heart. I speak here of such as retain the feelings of humanity, whom misfortunes have softened, and perhaps rendered more delicately sensible: not of such as possess that stupid insensibility, which some are pleased to dignify with the name of philosophy.

It should therefore be expected that those philosophers, who stand in no need themselves of the assistance of religion to support their virtue, and who never feel the want of its consolations, would yet have the humanity to consider the very different situation of the rest of mankind, and not endeavour to deprive them of what habit, at least, if they will not allow it to be nature, has made necessary to their morals, and to their happiness.—It might be expected, that humanity would prevent them from breaking into the last retreat of the unfortunate, who can no longer be objects of their envy or resentment, and tearing from them their only remaining comfort. The attempt to ridicule religion may be agreeable to some, by relieving them from restraint upon their pleasures, and may render others very miserable, by making them doubt those truths, in which they were most deeply interested; but it can convey real good and happiness to no one individual.—*Gregory.*

Southern Preacher.

AS the materials for this work are nearly collected, and will be arranged, I wish, before committing the same to the press, to ascertain the number of copies subscribed for. For this purpose I have resolved, that the number of copies to be printed, shall not exceed the number previously subscribed for. Postmasters and other persons procuring subscription-papers for the work, will therefore oblige me, by communicating to me, through the medium of the mail, as speedily as they conveniently can, the number of subscribers they have obtained.

COLIN M'IVER, *Jun.*

N. B. Editors of newspapers friendly to the propagation of evangelical truth, will promote the cause of Jesus Christ and religion, by giving this proposition in their respective papers.

Sept.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
North-Carolina District. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fourteenth day of March, in the forty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, the Rev. Colin M'Iver, of the said District, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, viz: "The Southern Preacher, a collection of Sermons from the manuscripts of several ministers of the gospel, residing in the Southern States, carefully selected from the original manuscripts, with the consent and approbation of their respective authors by the Rev. Colin M'Iver." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and also an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints." In witness whereof I, CARLETON WALKER, clerk of the said district, hath hereunto annexed his hand and affixed his seal, the date above mentioned.

CARLETON WALKER.

Interesting Publications,

JUST received and for sale at this office.

Major Long's Expedition. (with engravings.)
Brookes' Gazetteer—1823.
Combee's Phrenology.
Carey's new Atlas.
White on Cattle Medicine.
Sporting Anecdotes.
Jamieson's Logic.
Peverel of the Peak.
Percy Anecdotes.
Seventy-six.
Moore's Loves of the Angels.
Rejected Addresses.
Irving's Catechisms of antiquities, chemistry, biography, &c. &c.

June 19, 1823.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, about the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE*. He is of rather small size, very black, and of a pleasing countenance. He is about twenty-one or two years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Lucher's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Guilford, where he was raised and where Mr. Lucher resides with him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to me; and I will give a reward of fifty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harboring, supporting or employing him since he absconded, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.

Deep River, June 15, 1823.

*** The Editor of the Star at Raleigh and the Edenton Gazette, will publish the above advertisement four times, and send their accounts to the Observer Office for payment.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Hats and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz, Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and Mixed Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 1823. 1st.

Committed

TO the jail of Cumberland county, a mulatto man, who calls himself *ELLIS BOON*, supposed to be a slave, five feet eleven and a half inches high, has a scar on his left hand, between the fore and middle finger, and says he is from Nash county, in this state.—Also, a mulatto man who calls himself *JOSHUA SON*, about five feet eight inches high, stout made, has two scars on his left arm, one above and the other below the elbow, and a scar between the eyebrows, says he served his time with Joseph Jenkins, Esq. and waited one year on Governor of the state. Said Mason says himself a free man, but is supposed to be a slave.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY.

June 12.

Saddle Horse for sale.

A handsome chestnut sorrel Horse (with saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, about fifteen hands high; well limbed sound, and only sold because his owner is about leaving this State. Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, cashier of the Bank U. States, to

DAVID WALKER.

April 17.